

29th January 1966]

APPENDIX

[Vide Answer to starred question No. 1 on page 32.]

The terms of reference of the High Power Committee on Economy and Administrative Reorganization are as below :—

(i) To study the set up of different departments of Government and assess the possibilities of effecting economies in expenditure through reorganisation and revision of methods of work at different levels;

(ii) to review the norms for employment of staff in different departments and propose revision wherever needed ;

(iii) to study the trends of growth in expenditure in the several departments particularly on establishments, contingencies, travelling allowance and the like and suggest ways and means of economising on them having regard to the need to keep non-developmental expenditure and developmental expenditure of a maintenance nature under strict control so as to release larger funds for the Plan ;

(iv) to review the major building programmes of different departments and propose measures for economising on cost of construction of buildings through suitable revision of designs, specifications and improvement of procedures for preparation, sanction and scrutiny of estimates ;

(v) to examine the present procedures for indenting, procurement and storage of different kinds of stores and equipment in departments of Government and suggest improvements thereto ;

(vi) to analyse the pattern of subsidies and grants-in-aid in force and assess the need for their continuance or otherwise ;

(vii) to examine in particular whether economy in administration may be secured among other things, by more rational distribution of functions between offices at different levels and to this end review the existing pattern of delegation of administrative and financial powers.

The Committee's work will also cover autonomous bodies under the control of Government, such as the State Electricity Board and State Housing Board .

To start with, the Committee has taken up the work relating to the collection of all data necessary for the complete analysis of the working of the various departments. Detailed questionnaires have been prepared and sent to all Secretaries to Government as well as Heads of Departments and their replies are awaited. The collection as well as processing of the data will take some time. Thereafter the Committee will formulate specific economy measures or suggestions for reorganization of departments.

[29th January 1966]

சிக்கன-நிர்வாகச் சீரமைப்பு உயர் அதிகாரக் குழு பின்வரும் பணிகளை ஆராயும் :—

(i) அரசாங்கத்தின் பல்வேறு துறைகளின் அமைப்புகளை ஆராய்ந்து, பல நிலைகளில், சீரமைப்பு வாயிலாகவும், வேலை முறைகளை மாற்றியமைப்பது மூலமாகவும் செலவில் சிக்கனம் செய்யும் சாத்தியக்கூறுகளை மதிப்பிடும்;

(ii) பல்வேறு துறைகளிலும் பணியாளர்களை வேலைக்கமர்த்துவதில் கடைப்பிடிக்கும் கோட்பாடுகளைச் சீர்தூக்கிப் பார்த்து அவசியமானவிடத்தில் அவற்றை மாற்றியமைக்க வழிகோலும்;

(iii) பற்பல துறைகளிலும் செலவுப் பெருக்கங்களின் போக்கினை முக்கியமாக, பணியாளர் சில்லறைச் செலவினம், பயணப்படி இன்றோன்ன செலவுகள் பெருகுவதன் போக்கினை ஆய்ந்து, அவற்றைச் சிக்கனப்படுத்துவதற்கு வழிவகை கூறும், இவ்வாறு செய்யும்போது, திட்டத்தின்கீழ் வராத செலவினங்களுக்கும் தொடர்ந்து பேணுதல் மட்டும் செய்யப்படும் தன்மை வாய்ந்த வளர்ச்சிச் செலவினங்களையும் கட்டுப்படுத்தும் அவசியத்தைக் கருத்தில் கொள்ள வேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால் தான் திட்டத்திற்குப் போதிய நிதி வசதி தாராளமாகக் கிடைக்கும்;

(iv) பல்வேறு துறைகளின் பெருங் கட்டடத் திட்டங்களைச் சீர்தூக்கிப் பார்த்து, அவைகளின் கட்டுமானச் செலவுச் சிக்கனப் படுத்துவதற்கு மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளைக் கூறும், வடிவமைப்புகளையும், விவரக் குறிப்புகளையும் தக்கவாறு மாற்றியமைத்தல், மதிப்பிடுகளைத் தயாரித்தல், ஆய்வு செய்தல், அனுமதித்தல் ஆகியவற்றிற்கான நடைமுறைகளை மேம்படுத்தல் முதலியவை அத்தகைய நடவடிக்கைகளாகும்;

(v) அரசாங்கத் துறைகளில் தேவைப்படும் பல்வேறு பொருள்களுக்கும் சாதனங்களுக்கும் தேவைப்பட்டியல் தயாரித்து அவற்றை வாங்குதல், சேமித்து வைத்தல் ஆகியவைப்பற்றி இப்போதுள்ள நடைமுறையை ஆய்ந்து பார்த்து தக்க மாற்றங்களைக் கூறும்;

(vi) உதவித்தொகை, உதவி மானியங்கள் ஆகியவற்றைக் கொடுப்பதற்கு இப்போது உள்ள முறைகளைச் சீர்தூக்கிப் பார்த்து, அவற்றைத் தொடர்ந்து வைத்துக்கொள்வது அவசியமா, இல்லையா என்பதை நிச்சயிக்கும்;

(vii) அலுவல்களைப் பல்வேறு நிலைகளிலுள்ள அலுவலகங்களிடையே மேலும் செம்மையான வகையில் பகிர்ந்தளிப்பது மூலம் நிர்வாகத்தில் சிக்கனம் ஏற்படுத்த முடியுமா என்பதைக் குறிப்பாக ஆய்வு செய்யும். இதனைக் கருத்தில் கொண்டு, தற்போதுள்ள நிர்வாக நிதி அதிகாரப் பிரிவினை முறையைச் சீர்தூக்கிப் பார்க்கும்.

29th January 1966]

இக்குழுவின் வேலை மாநில மின்சார வாரியம், மாநில வீட்டு வசதி வாரியம் போன்று அரசாங்கத்தின் ஆளுகையின் கீழுள்ள தன்னாட்சி உரிமை நிறுவனங்களுக்கும் பொருந்தும்.

முதற்கண், பல்வேறு துறைகள் இயங்குவதை முழுமையாக ஆய்ந்து பார்ப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய தகவல்களைத் திரட்டும் பணியில் குழு முனைந்துள்ளது. விரிவான கேள்விப் பட்டிகள் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டு, அரசாங்கச் செயலாளர்கள், துறைத் தலைவர்கள் அனைவருக்கும் அனுப்பப்பட்டுள்ளன. அவர்களிடமிருந்து பதில்கள் எதிர் பார்க்கப்படுகின்றன. தகவல்கள் திரட்டுவதற்கும், திரட்டிய தகவல்களை ஆய்ந்து பார்ப்பதற்கும் சில காலம் ஆகும். அதன் பின்னர் குறிப்பான சிக்கன நடவடிக்கைகளை அல்லது துறைகளைச் சீரமைப்பதற்குரிய செயற்குறிப்புகளைக் குழு வகுக்கும்.

APPENDIX II

[Vide item No. VI (1) on page 54.]

REPORT OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1965 (L.A. BILL No. 42 OF 1965).

To

The Honourable the Madras Legislative Assembly, Madras.

The Joint Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras University (Amendment) Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 42 of 1965) has the honour to make this report.

2. The Bill was published in English in the *Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary*, dated the 10th November 1965 and in Tamil in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 8th December 1965.

3. The Joint Select Committee was appointed by the resolutions of the Assembly and the Council, dated the 11th and 12th November 1965, respectively.

4. The Committee held three sittings in all. At its first sitting held on the 13th December 1965 at Fort St. George, Madras-9, the Committee elected the Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, as Chairman. At its sittings held on the 13th, 14th and 15th December 1965, the Committee considered the Bill clause-by-clause.

5. The Committee also took note of representation received by Government from the Committee of the Senate of Madras University with regard to the clauses of the Bill.

[29th January 1966]

6. The important changes made by the Committee are as follows :—

Clause 2.

This clause seeks to omit the Preamble to the Madras University Act, 1923 (Madras Act VII of 1923). The Committee has decided to retain the Preamble subject to certain amendments.

Clause 3.

The Committee has amended the definition of the expression 'Teachers' to include also other persons who may be declared by the Statutes to be teachers.

Clause 7.

This clause seeks to amend sub-section (4) of section 7 of the principal Act so as to provide that in the event of failure on the part of the Senate or the Syndicate to comply with the directions of the State Government, the State Government shall have power to appoint any person or body to comply with such directions. The Committee has modified the sub-section to provide that the State Government shall have power to take such action as they think necessary for securing compliance with such directions.

Clause 13.

This clause provides for certain changes in the composition of the Senate.

The Committee has decided that, instead of the Mayor, Municipal Corporation of Madras, being an *ex-officio* member of the Senate, one Councillor of the Municipal Corporation of Madras elected by the Councillors shall be a member of the Senate.

The Committee has also decided to delete the provision for life membership of a person who after the commencement of the Madras University (Amendment) Act, 1966, makes a donation of Rs. 50,000. The Committee has further decided that all persons who are life members on the date of the commencement of the Madras University (Amendment) Act, 1966, shall continue as life members.

The Committee has also decided that the election of six members by the members of the Legislative Assembly and of three members by the members of the Legislative Council shall be in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

Ex-officio Members, Life Members and other Members have been described in the clause as Class I, Class II and Class III Members respectively. The Committee has decided to remove the classification of Members as Class I, Class II and Class III.

Clause 13 has been amended to give effect to the above decisions of the Committee.

29th January 1966]

Clause 17.

New clause (j) of section 19 empowers the Syndicate to raise loans also from the public. The Committee has decided that the Syndicate shall not have power to raise loans from the public. Accordingly, new clause (j) has been modified.

Clause 20.

This clause provides for certain changes in the composition of the Academic Council provided for by in section 23 of the principal Act. The Committee has decided to recast the provisions suitably so as to provide for (i) the election of five members by the principals of training colleges, (ii) the election of five members by the teachers of training colleges, and (iii) the election of one member from among the teachers of each of the affiliated colleges other than post-graduate, professional and training colleges, instead of the Chancellor nominating five members from among the teachers of colleges other than post-graduate and professional colleges.

Ex-Officio Members and other Members have been described in the clause as Class I and Class II Members respectively. The Committee has decided to remove the classification of Members as Class I and Class II, as has been done in the case of the Members of the Senate.

Clause 20 has been modified to give effect to the above decisions of the Committee.

7. A copy of the Bill as amended by the Joint Select Committee is annexed to this Report.

8. Minutes of Dissent are also appended.

9. The Committee has authorised the Chairman to sign the Report.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
MADRAS-9,
20th January 1966.

M. BHAKTAVATSALAM,
Chairman.

[29th January 1966]

ANNEXURE I.

[Vide paragraph 7 of the Report]

THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1965
(L.A. BILL No. 42 OF 1965).

(AS AMENDED BY THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE.)

[Note—The Changes made are side lined or under lined and the portions omitted are indicated by dots.

A Bill further to amend the Madras University Act, 1923.

BE it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Madras in the Seventeenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras University (Amendment) Act, 1966.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification, appoint.

2. *Amendment of Preamble to, and certain other provisions of Madras Act VII of 1923.*—In the Madras University Act, 1923 (Madras Act VII of 1923) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act),—

(a) in the preamble—

(i) in the first paragraph, for the words “teaching and residential University”, the words “teaching and affiliating University” and for the words “colleges which are to constitute the University of Madras or are affiliated to it”, the words “colleges which are affiliated to or approved by, the University of Madras” shall be substituted;

(ii) in the second paragraph, for the words “within the limits of the University” the words “within the University” shall be substituted;

(iii) in the third paragraph, the words “outside the limits of the University” shall be omitted;

(b) for the words “constituent, affiliated and oriental colleges” wherever they occur in sections 4-A (3) 24 (d), (e) and (f) and 31 (f), the words “affiliated and approved colleges” shall be substituted.

3. *Amendment of section 2, Madras Act VII of 1923.*—In section 2 of the principal Act,—

(i) for clause (a), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

“ (a) ‘Affiliated College’ means any college affiliated to the University and providing courses of study for admission to the examinations for degrees of the University and includes a college deemed to be affiliated to the University under the Madras University (Amendment) Act, 1966;

29th January 1966]

(aa) 'Approved college' means any college approved by the University and providing courses of study for admission to the examinations for titles and diplomas and the pre-University examination of the University and includes a college deemed to be approved by the University under the Madras University (Amendment) Act, 1966;

(aaa) 'College' means any college or any institution maintained or approved by or affiliated to the University and providing courses of study for admission to the examinations of the University;";

(ii) clauses (b), (c), (cc), (e), (ee) and (i) shall be omitted; .

(iii) after clause (d), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(e) 'Post-graduate college' means a University College or an affiliated college providing post-graduate courses of study leading up to the post-graduate degrees of the University;"

(iv) for clause (g), the following clause shall be substituted namely :—

"(g) 'Principal' means the head of a college";

(v) for clause (h), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(h) 'Registered graduate' means a graduate registered under this Act;"

(vi) after clause (h), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(i) 'Statutes', 'Ordinances' and 'Regulations' mean respectively the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations of the University made under this Act;"

(vii) for clause (j), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(j) 'Teachers' means such professors, assistant professors, readers, lecturers, librarians and other like persons as may be declared by the Statutes to be teachers;"

(viii) for clauses (m), (n), (c) and (r), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely :—

"(m) 'University Centre' means any area within the State of Madras except the area comprising the revenue districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari recognised by the State Government on the recommendation of the University and containing one or more colleges competent to engage in higher teaching and research work and to promote University life in a manner calculated to prepare for the institution of a new University.

[29th January 1966]

(n) 'University College' means a college or a college combined with a research institute maintained by the University (whether instituted by it or not) and providing courses of study leading up to the post-graduate and professional degrees;

(o) 'University Laboratory' means a laboratory maintained by the University (whether instituted by it or not) and intended for the carrying on and advancement of research work;

(p) 'University Professor', University Reader of 'University Lecturer' means Professor, Reader or Lecturer respectively appointed as such by the University;

(q) 'University Library' means a library maintained by the University whether instituted by it or not."

4. *Amendment of section 4-A, Madras Act VII of 1923.*—In section 4-A of the principal Act,—

(i) in clause (6) (a), for the words "a constituent affiliated or oriental college", the words "an affiliated or approved college" shall be substituted;

(ii) for clauses (8) and (9), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely :—

"(8) to institute, maintain and manage University colleges, laboratories, libraries, museums and other institutions necessary to carry out the objects of the University;

(9) to affiliate colleges to the University as affiliated, professional or post-graduate colleges under conditions prescribed and to withdraw affiliation from colleges;

(9-A) to approve colleges providing courses of study for admission to the examinations for titles and diplomas and the pre-University examination of the University under conditions prescribed and to withdraw such approval;"

(iii) in clause (10), for the words "any local areas", the words "any area within the State of Madras except the area comprising the revenue districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari" shall be substituted;

(iv) for clause (12), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely :—

"(12) to institute and award fellowships, travelling fellowships, scholarships, studentships, bursaries, exhibitions, medals and prizes;

(12-A) to hold and manage endowments and other properties and funds of the University and to raise loans required for the purposes of this Act;"

(v) after clause (16), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(16-A) to institute and maintain a University Extension Board;"

29th January 1966]

(vi) for items (d) and (e) of clause (17), following items shall be substituted, namely :—

“(d) University Athletic Clubs; and

(e) other similar Associations;”;

(vii) for clause (18), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

“(18) to encourage co-operation among the colleges, laboratories and institutes in the University and co-operate, with other Universities and other authorities in such manner and for such purposes as the University may determine; and”.

5. *Substitution of new section for section 5, Madras Act VII of 1923.*—For section 5 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

“5. *Disqualification for membership.*—(1) No person shall be qualified for election as a member of any of the authorities of the University, if, on the date of nomination or election, he is—

(a) of unsound mind, a deaf-mute or suffering from leprosy;

(b) an applicant to be adjudicated insolvent or an undischarged insolvent;

(c) sentenced by a criminal court to imprisonment for any offence involving moral turpitude.

(2) In case of dispute or doubt, the Syndicate shall determine whether a person is disqualified under sub-section (1) and its decision shall be final.”.

6. *Amendment of section 6, Madras Act VII of 1923.*—In section 6 of the principal Act,—

(i) for the words “any institution”, the words “any college or institution” shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words “recognised or approved by the University”, the words “affiliated to or approved by the University” shall be substituted.

7. *Amendment of section 7, Madras Act VII of 1923.*—In section 7 of the principal Act, in sub-section (4), the following sentence shall be added at the end, namely :—

“In the event of the Senate or the Syndicate or both not complying with such directions within such time as may be fixed in that behalf by the State Government, the State Government shall have the power to take such action as they think necessary for securing compliance with such directions.”.

8. *Amendment of section 9, Madras Act VII of 1923.*—In section 9 of the principal Act, in sub-section (3), for the words “communities of interests”, the word “interests” shall be substituted.

[29th January 1966]

9. *Substitution of new section for section 11, Madras Act VII of 1923.*—For section 11 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

“ 11. *The Vice-Chancellor.*—(1) Every appointment of the Vice-Chancellor shall be made by the Chancellor from out of a panel of three names recommended by the Committee referred to in sub-section (2). Such panel shall not contain the name of any member of the said Committee.

(2) For the purpose of sub-section (1), the Committee shall consist of three persons of whom one shall be nominated by the Senate, one shall be nominated by the Syndicate and one shall be nominated by the Chancellor :

Provided that the person so nominated shall not be a member of any of the authorities of the University.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor shall hold office for a period of three years and shall be eligible for re-appointment for not more than two successive terms.

(4) When any temporary vacancy occurs in the office of the Vice-Chancellor or if the Vice-Chancellor is, by reason of absence or for any other reason, unable to exercise the powers and perform the duties of his office, the Syndicate shall, as soon as possible, make the requisite arrangements for exercising the powers and performing the duties of the Vice-Chancellor.

(5) The Vice-Chancellor shall be a wholetime officer of the University and shall be entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be prescribed by the Statutes.”

10. *Amendment of section 12, Madras Act VII of 1923.*—In section 12 of the principal Act,—

(i) in sub-section (1), for the words “ Chairman of the Syndicate, and of the Academic Council ”, the words “ Chairman of the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the Finance Committee ” shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-section (3), for the words “ the Syndicate and the Academic Council ”, the words “ the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the Finance Committee ” shall be substituted.

11. *Amendment of section 12-A, Madras Act VII of 1923.*—In section 12-A of the principal Act after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

“ (3) In all suits and other legal proceedings by or against the University, the pleadings shall be signed and verified by the Registrar and all processes in such suits and proceedings shall be issued to, and served on, the Registrar.”

12. *Amendment of section 13, Madras Act VII of 1923.*—In section 13 of the principal Act, after item (4), the following item shall be inserted, namely :—

“ (4-A) The Finance Committee.”

29th January 1966]

13. *Amendment of section 14, Madras Act VII of 1923.*—In section 14 of the principal Act, for sub-section (a), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(a) The Senate shall consist of the following persons, namely:—

Ex-officio Members.

- (1) The Chancellor;
- (2) The Pro-Chancellor;
- (3) The Vice-Chancellor;
- (4) The Secretary to Government in charge of Education;
- (5) The Director of Higher Education, Madras;
- (6) The Director of Secondary Education, Madras;
- (7) The Director of Technical Education, Madras;
- (8) The principals of affiliated colleges who have served as principals for not less than three years;
- (9) Every whole-time University Professor in charge of a Department; and
- (10) Members of the Syndicate who are not otherwise members of the Senate.

Life Members.

(1) Such number of persons not exceeding five as may be nominated by the Chancellor to be life members on the ground that they have rendered eminent services to education.

(2) All persons who have made a donation of not less than Rs. 25,000 before the date of the commencement of the Madras University (Amendment) Act, 1966 to or for the general purposes of the University.

Other Members.

(1) Twenty members elected by registered graduates from among themselves in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote;

(2) Ten members elected by the Academic Council from among its own body of whom not less than five shall be teachers of affiliated colleges;

(3) Six members elected by the Members of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Madras from among themselves in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote;

(4) Three members elected by the Members of the Legislative Council of the State of Madras from among themselves in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote;

[29th January 1966]

(5) Three members elected by the principals of approved colleges from among themselves in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote;

(6) One member elected by the headmasters of high schools in each of the following revenue districts or groups of revenue districts, from among themselves, namely :—

(a) Coimbatore and the Nilgiris;

(b) Salem and Dharmapuri;

(c) North Arcot;

(d) Chingleput and Madras;

(e) South Arcot;

(f) Thanjavur;

(g) Tiruchirappalli;

(7) *One member elected by the councillors of the Municipal Corporation of Madras, from among themselves;*

(8) One member elected by the chairmen of municipal councils and of panchayat union councils in each revenue district in the State of Madras, except the area comprising the revenue districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari, from among such chairmen and the members of municipal councils, panchayat union councils and panchayats in such revenue district; and

(9) Fifteen members nominated by the Chancellor of whom not less than ten shall be nominated to secure the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes not otherwise adequately represented."

14. *Substitution of new section for section 16, Madras Act VII of 1923.*—For section 16 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

"16. *Powers of the Senate.*—In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred by section 15, the Senate shall have the following powers, namely :—

(1) to make Statutes and amend or repeal the same;

(2) to modify or cancel Ordinances and Regulations in the manner prescribed by this Act;

(3) to encourage co-operation among University colleges and laboratories, affiliated colleges and approved colleges;

(4) to provide for instruction and training in such branches of learning as it may think fit;

(5) to institute and maintain institutes of research, University colleges, University laboratories, libraries and museums;

29th January 1966]

(6) to prescribe in consultation with the Academic Council the conditions for approving colleges or institutions in which provision is made for courses of study for admission to the pre-University examination or for the preparation of students for titles or diplomas of the University and to withdraw such approval;

(7) to provide for research and advancement and dissemination of knowledge;

(8) to institute, after consultation with the Academic Council, professorships, readerships, lecturerships, and any other teaching posts required by the University;

(9) to prescribe after consultation with the Academic Council, the conditions for affiliating colleges to the University and to withdraw affiliation from colleges;

(10) to provide, after consultation with the Academic Council, such lectures and instructions for students of University colleges, affiliated colleges and approved colleges as the Senate may determine and also to provide for lectures and instructions to persons not being students of colleges and to grant diplomas to them;

(11) to provide for the inspection of all colleges and hostels;

(12) to institute, degrees, titles, diplomas and other academic distinctions;

(13) to confer degrees, titles, diplomas and other academic distinctions on persons who—

(a) shall have pursued an approved course of study in a University college or laboratory or in an affiliated or approved college or have been exempted therefrom in the manner prescribed and shall have passed the prescribed examinations of the University; or

(b) shall have carried on research under conditions prescribed;

(14) to confer honorary degrees or other distinctions on the recommendation of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Syndicate;

(15) to establish and maintain hostels;

(16) to institute, after consultation with the Academic Council, fellowships, travelling fellowships, scholarships, studentships, bursaries, exhibitions, medals and prizes;

(17) to prescribe the fees to be charged for the approval and affiliation of colleges, for admission to the examinations, degrees and diplomas of the University, for the registration of graduates, for the renewal of such registration and for all or any of the purposes specified in section 4-A;

[29th January 1966]

(18) to consider and take such action as it may deem fit on the annual report, the annual accounts and the financial estimates;

(19) to institute, after consultation with the Academic Council, a University Extension Board and to maintain it;

(20) to institute, after consultation with the Academic Council, a Publication Bureau, Students' Unions, Employment Bureau and University Athletic Clubs and other similar Associations and to maintain them;

(21) to enter into any agreement with the Central or any State Government or with a private management for assuming the management of any institution and for taking over its properties and liabilities or for any other purposes not repugnant to the provisions of this Act;

(22) to make Statutes regulating the method of election to the authorities of the University and the procedure at the meeting of the Senate, the Syndicate and other authorities of the University and the quorum of members required for the transaction of business by the authorities of the University other than the Senate;

(23) to recommend to the State Government the recognition of any area within the State of Madras except the area comprising the revenue districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari as a University Centre;

(24) to co-operate with other Universities, other academic authorities and colleges in such manner and for such purposes as it may determine; and

(25) to delegate such of its powers as it may deem fit to any authority or authorities of the University constituted under this Act."

15. *Amendment of section 17, Madras Act VII of 1923.*—In section 17 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), for the words "thirty-five members" the words "twenty-five members" shall be substituted.

16. *Amendment of section 18, Madras Act VII of 1923.*—In section 18 of the principal Act,—

(1) for sub-section (a), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

"(a) The Syndicate shall, in addition to the Vice-Chancellor, consist of the following persons, namely :—

.....*Ex-Officio Members.*

(1) The Director of Higher Education, Madras;

and

(2) The Director of Technical Education, Madras.

29th January 1966]

..... *Other Members.*

(1) Six members elected by the Senate from among its members;

(2) Five members elected by the Academic Council from among its members of whom four shall be teachers of affiliated colleges and the remaining shall be a teacher of an approved college; and

(3) Three members nominated by the Chancellor :

Provided that no wholetime University Professor, University Reader, University Lecturer or wholetime teacher of the University shall be eligible for election or nomination as a member of the Syndicate.”;

(2) in sub-section (b), in the third proviso, after the words “ University Professor ”, the words “ University Reader, University Lecturer ” shall be inserted.

17. *Amendment of section 19, Madras Act VII of 1923.*—In section 19 of the principal Act,—

(i) in clauses (g) and (h), for the words “ Professors and Readers ”, the words “ Professors, Readers and Lecturers ” shall be substituted;

(ii) for clause (i), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

“ (i) to accept on behalf of the University endowments, bequests, donations, grants and transfers of any movable and immovable properties made to it provided that all such endowments, bequests, donations, grants and transfers shall be reported to the Senate at its next meeting ;”;

(iii) for clauses (j), (k) and (l), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely :—

(j) to raise on behalf of the University loans required for the purposes of this Act from the Central or any State Government or the University Grants Commission or any corporation owned or controlled by the Central or any State Government;

(jj) to affiliate colleges to the University and to recognise colleges as approved colleges;

(jjj) to recognise hostels not maintained by the University and to suspend or withdraw recognition of any hostel which may not be conducted in accordance with the Ordinances and the conditions imposed thereunder;

(k) to arrange for and direct, the inspection of all University colleges, affiliated and approved colleges and hostels;

(l) to prescribe in consultation with the Academic Council, the qualification of teachers in University colleges, affiliated and approved colleges and hostels;”;

[29th January 1966]

(iv) for clause (t), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

“(t) to manage University Centres, University colleges and laboratories, libraries, museums, institutes of research and other institutions established or maintained by the University;”;

(v) for clause (w), the following clauses shall be substituted namely :—

“(w) to regulate the working of the University Extension Board;

(ww) to manage any Publication Bureau, Students’ Unions, Employment Bureau and University Athletic Clubs and other similar associations instituted by the University;

(www) to review the instruction and teaching of the University;

(wwww) to promote research within the University and to require reports from time to time of such research;”.

18. *Substitution of new section for section 21, Madras Act VII of 1923.*—For section 21 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

“21. *Annual accounts.*—(1) The annual accounts of the University shall be prepared by the Syndicate and shall be submitted to such examination and audit as the State Government may direct.

(2) The University shall settle objections raised in such audit and carry out such instructions as may be issued by the State Government on the audit report.

(3) The accounts when audited shall be published by the Syndicate in such manner as may be prescribed by the Ordinances and copies thereof shall be submitted to the Senate at its next meeting and to the State Government within three months of such publication.

(4) The Syndicate shall also prepare before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes the financial estimates for the ensuing year.

(5) The financial estimates prepared by the Syndicate together with the remarks of the Finance Committee thereon and the annual accounts shall be placed before the Senate for approval at its annual meeting and the Senate may pass resolutions with reference thereto and communicate the same to the Syndicate which shall take action in accordance therewith.”.

19. *Substitution of new heading for the heading under Chapter V, Madras Act VII of 1923.*—For the heading under Chapter V, the following heading shall be substituted, namely :—

“THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL, THE FACULTIES, THE BOARDS OF STUDIES, THE FINANCE COMMITTEE AND OTHER AUTHORITIES.”.

29th January 1966]

20. *Amendment of section 23, Madras Act VII of 1923.*--In section 23 of the principal Act,—

(i) for the heading, the following heading shall be substituted, namely :—

“ *Constitution of the Academic Council.* ”;

(ii) for sub-section (a), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

“ (a) The Academic Council shall, in addition to the Vice-Chancellor, consist of the following persons, namely :—

.....*Ex-Officio Members.*

- (1) The Director of Higher Education, Madras;
- (2) The Director of Secondary Education, Madras;
- (3) The Director of Technical Education, Madras;
- (4) The Heads of University Departments of Study and Research;
- (5) Members of the Syndicate who are not otherwise members of the Academic Council;
- (6) The Librarian of the University Library;
- (7) The principals of post-graduate colleges and professional colleges excluding training colleges;
- (8) The principals of all other affiliated colleges excluding training colleges who have served as principals for not less than three years.

.....*Other Members.*

- (1) Five members elected by the Senate from among its . . . members who are not engaged in teaching;
- (2) Five members elected by the principals of affiliated training colleges, from among themselves;
- (3) Five members elected by the teachers of affiliated training colleges including physical directors but excluding principals, tutors, demonstrators and physical instructors of such colleges, from among themselves;
- (4) Three members elected by the teachers of approved colleges including principals and physical directors but excluding tutors, demonstrators and physical instructors of such colleges, from among themselves of whom two shall be from colleges providing courses of study for admission to the examinations for titles and diplomas of the University and the remaining shall be from colleges providing courses of study for admission to the pre-University examination of the University;

[29th January 1966]

(5) One member from each post-graduate college who is not the principal of such college, elected by the teachers of the college, including physical directors but excluding the principal, tutors, demonstrators and physical instructors, from among themselves;

(6) One member from each professional college, not being an affiliated training college, who is not the principal of such college elected by the teachers of the college including physical directors but excluding the principal, tutors, demonstrators and physical instructors, from among themselves;

(7) One member from each affiliated college other than a post-graduate college or a professional college including an affiliated training college who is not the principal of such college elected by the teachers of the college including physical directors but excluding the principal, tutors, demonstrators and physical instructors, from among themselves;

(8) One member elected by headmasters of high schools in each of the following revenue districts or groups of revenue districts, from among themselves, namely :—

(a) Coimbatore and the Nilgiris.

(b) Salem and Dharmapuri.

(c) North Arcot.

(d) Chingleput and Madras.

(e) South Arcot.

(f) Thanjavur.

(g) Tiruchirappalli.

(9) Six members nominated by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor to represent Tamil, Sanskrit, Hindi, and other languages; and

(10) One member nominated by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor to represent physical education.”;

... ..

(iii) for the third proviso to sub-section (b), the following proviso shall be substituted, namely :—

“ Provided also that a member elected by the Senate from its own body who is not engaged in teaching shall cease to be a member of the Academic Council if he subsequently becomes engaged in teaching.”.

21. *Amendment of section 24, Madras Act VII of 1923.*—In section 24 of the principal Act,—

(i) in clause (g), for the words “ Commerce, Oriental Learning, Indian System of Medicine, Fine Arts”, the words “ Commerce, Indian and other languages, Indian System of Medicine, Veterinary Science. Fine Arts” shall be substituted.

29th January 1966]

(ii) for clause (j), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely :—

“ (j) to advise the Syndicate on the promotion of research in the University;

(jj) to receive and to call for and to consider reports from the Syndicate reviewing the instruction and teaching of the University and the research work done in the University; and.”.

22. *Amendment of section 25, Madras Act VII of 1923.*—(i) Section 25 of the principal Act shall be renumbered as sub-section (1) of that section, and in sub-section (1) as so renumbered, for the words “ Teaching, Agriculture, Commerce, Oriental Learning, Fine Arts ”, the words “ Technology, Teaching, Agriculture, Commerce, Indian and other languages, Indian System of Medicine, Veterinary Science, Fine Arts ” shall be substituted;

(ii) after sub-section (1) as so renumbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

“(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the Academic Council may, on the recommendation of the Syndicate appoint any teacher of the University as a member of a Faculty.”.

23. *Insertion of new section 26 in Madras Act VII of 1923.*—After section 25-A of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

“ 26. *Finance Committee.*—(1) The Finance Committee shall consist of the following five members, namely :—

(i) The Vice-Chancellor;

(ii) The Secretary to Government in-charge of Education;

(iii) Three members nominated by the Syndicate from among its members.

(2) If for any reason the officer referred to in clause (ii) of sub-section (1) is unable to attend any meeting of the Finance Committee, he may depute any officer of the Department to attend such meeting. The officer so deputed shall have the right to take part in the discussions of the Committee and shall have the right to vote.

(3) (i) The Syndicate shall, in the manner prescribed by the Ordinances, prepare the financial estimates of the University and place the same before the Finance Committee.

(ii) The Finance Committee shall then scrutinise the said estimates and may make such modifications therein as it considers necessary.

(iii) The said estimates, as modified by the Finance Committee, shall then be laid before the Syndicate for consideration. The Syndicate may accept the modification made by the

[29th January 1966]

Finance Committee and place the estimates as so modified before the Senate for approval. If the Syndicate does not accept the modifications, it shall place before the Senate the estimates, the modifications made or the objections raised by the Finance Committee and the reasons for the non-acceptance. The Senate shall consider the estimates so laid before it and shall sanction the same either without modifications or with such modifications as it thinks fit :

Provided that the Senate shall not make any modifications in the estimates which have the effect of increasing the estimates of expenditure or reducing the estimates of income.”.

24. *Amendment of section 29, Madras Act VII of 1923.*—In section 29 of the principal Act,—

(i) in clause (a), after the word “constitution”, the words “or reconstitution” shall be inserted;

(ii) in clause (b), for the words “local areas”, the words “any area within the State of Madras except the area comprising the revenue districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari” and for the words “University Centres”, the words “University Centre” shall be substituted;

(iii) for clause (c), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

“(c) the conditions of recognition of approved colleges and of affiliation to the University of affiliated colleges;”;

(iv) in clause (j), after the word “pension”, the word “gratuity” shall be inserted.

25. *Amendment of section 30, Madras Act VII of 1923.*—In section 30 of the principal Act,—

(i) in sub-section (3), for the words “Where any Statute has been passed by the Senate or a draft of a Statute has been rejected by the Senate”, the words “Where any Statute has been passed by the Senate or a draft of a Statute recommended by the Syndicate has been rejected by the Senate” shall be substituted;

(ii) for clause (b) of sub-section (4), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

“(b) affecting the conditions of affiliation or approval of affiliated or approved colleges with the University or by the University, as the case may be, except after consultation with the Academic Council.”.

26. *Amendment of section 34, Madras Act VII of 1923.*—In section 34 of the principal Act, after the words “student of the University”, the words “other than the non-collegiate students” shall be inserted.

29th January 1966]

27. *Substitution of new sections for sections 35 and 36, Madras Act VII of 1923.*—For sections 35 and 36 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be substituted, namely :—

“ 35. *Admission to University examinations.*—No candidate shall be admitted to any University examination unless he is enrolled as a member of a University college or laboratory or of an affiliated or approved college and has satisfied the requirements as to the attendance required under the Regulations for the same or unless he is exempted from such requirement of enrolment or attendance or both by an order of the Syndicate passed on the recommendation of the Academic Council made under the Regulations prescribed. Exemptions granted under this section shall be subject to such conditions as the Syndicate may think fit.

36. *Admission to University courses.*—(1) No person shall be admitted to the pre-University course or other entrance courses of study in the University unless he—

(i) has passed the Matriculation examination; or

(ii) holds the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate and has been declared eligible by the Syndicate under conditions prescribed by the University authorities concerned for such course or courses of study; or

(iii) has passed an examination of any other University or authority recognized by the Syndicate as equivalent to the examinations specified in clause (i) or clause (ii); and

(iv) fulfils such other conditions as may be prescribed by the Syndicate.

(2) No person shall be admitted to a course of study in the University for admission to the examination for degrees of the University in Arts and Science unless he—

(i) has passed the Pre-University examination of the University; or

(ii) has passed an examination of any other University or authority recognised by the Syndicate as equivalent to the examination referred to in clause (i); and

(iii) fulfils such other conditions as may be prescribed by the Syndicate.

(3) No person shall be admitted to a course of study in the University for admission to the examination for a professional degree of the University unless he—

(i) has passed the relevant examination prescribed therefor by the Syndicate;

(ii) has obtained such minimum percentage of marks in such subjects in the relevant examination as may be prescribed by the Syndicate; and

[29th January 1966]

(iii) fulfils such other conditions as may be prescribed by the Syndicate.

(4) No person shall be admitted to any course of study for admission to the examinations for titles, diplomas or certificates of the University unless he—

(i) has passed the entrance test prescribed therefor by the syndicate; and

(ii) fulfils such other conditions as may be prescribed by the Syndicate.

(5) Every candidate for a University examination shall, unless exempted from the provisions of this sub-section by a special order of the Syndicate made on the recommendation of Academic Council, be enrolled as a member of a University college or laboratory or of an affiliated or approved college. Any such exemption may be made subject to such conditions as the Syndicate may think fit.

(6) Students exempted from the provisions of sub-section (5) and students admitted in accordance with the conditions prescribed to courses of study other than courses of study for a degree shall be non-collegiate students of the University."

28. *Substitution of new sections for sections 38, 39 and 40, Madras Act VII of 1923.*—For sections 38, 39 and 40 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be substituted, namely :—

" 38. *Filling of casual vacancies.*—All casual vacancies among the members (other than *ex-officio* members) of any authority or other body of the University shall be filled as soon as conveniently may be, by the person or body who or which nominated or elected the member whose place has become vacant and the person nominated or elected to a casual vacancy shall be a member of such authority or body for the residue of the term for which the person whose place he fills would have been a member :

Provided that vacancies arising by efflux of time among elected members of any authority or other body of the University may be filled at elections which may be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor to take place on such days not earlier than two months from the date on which the vacancies arise, as he thinks fit :

Provided further that no casual vacancy shall be filled if such vacancy occurs within six months before the date of the expiry of the term of the members of any authority or other body of the University.

39. *Proceedings of the University authorities and bodies not invalidated by vacancies.*—No act or proceeding of any authority or other body of the University shall be invalidated merely by reason of the existence of any vacancy or of any defect or irregularity in the election or appointment of a member of any authority

29th January 1966]

or other body of the University or of any defect or irregularity in such act or proceeding not affecting the merits of the case or on the ground only that the Senate did not meet twice in any year.

40. *Removal from membership of the University.*—(1) The Senate may,—

(a) on the recommendation of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Syndicate remove by an order in writing made in this behalf the name of any person from the register of graduates; or

(b) remove by an order in writing made in this behalf any person from membership of any authority of the University by a resolution passed by a majority of the total membership of the Senate and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Senate present and voting at the meeting, if such person has been convicted by a criminal court for an offence which in the opinion of the Senate involves moral turpitude or if he has been guilty of gross misconduct and for the same reason, may withdraw any degree or diploma conferred on, or granted to, that person by the University.

(2) The Senate may also by an order in writing made in this behalf remove any person from the membership of any authority of the University if he becomes of unsound mind or deaf, mute or suffers from leprosy or has applied to be adjudicated or has been adjudicated as an insolvent.

(3) No action under this section shall be taken against any person unless he has been given a reasonable opportunity to show cause against the action proposed to be taken.

(4) A copy of every order passed under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), as the case may be, shall, as soon as may be after it is so passed, be communicated to the person concerned in the manner prescribed by Regulations."

29. *Amendment of section 41, Madras Act VII of 1923.*—In section 41 of the principal Act, for the words "any authority of the University, the words "any authority or other body of the University" shall be substituted.

30. *Substitution of new section for section 44, Madras Act VII of 1923.*—For section 44 of the principal Act, the following section shall substituted, namely:—

"44. *Funds of the University.*—The University shall have a fund to which shall be credited—

(1) its income from fees, endowments, grants, donations and gifts, if any; and

(2) any contribution by the Central Government, any State Government, the University Grants Commission or like authority, any local authority or any other corporation owned or controlled by the Central or any State Government."

[29th January 1966]

31. *Amendment of section 50, Madras Act VII of 1923.*—Section 50 of the principal Act shall be renumbered as sub-section (1) of that section and after sub-section (1) as so renumbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

“(2) Every order issued under sub-section (1) shall, as soon as possible after it is issued, be placed on the table of both Houses of the Legislature and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so placed or the next session, both Houses agree in making any modification in any such order or both Houses agree that the order should not be issued, the order shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, so however that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that order.”.

32. *Substitution of new sections for section 53, Madras Act VII of 1923.*—For section 53 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be substituted, namely :—

“53. *Report on affiliated and approved colleges.*—The Senate shall, at the end of every five years from the date of the commencement of the Madras University (Amendment) Act, 1966, submit a report to the State Government on the condition of affiliated and approved colleges. The State Government shall lay the report on the table of both Houses of the Legislature and shall take such action on it as they deem fit.

54. *Power to obtain information.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any other law for the time being in force, the State Government may, by order in writing call for any information from the University on any matter relating to the affairs of the University and the University shall, if such information is available with it, furnish the State Government with such information within a reasonable period :

Provided that in the case of information which the University considers confidential, the University may inform the State Government that such information cannot be made available to the State Government and shall place the same before the Chancellor.

54-A. *Registration of graduates.*—(1) Every person ordinarily resident in the State of Madras except the area comprising the revenue districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari, who—

(i) has been for atleast three years a graduate of any University in the territory of India ; or

(ii) is a registered graduate of any University in the territory of India,

shall be entitled to have his name entered in the register of graduates maintained under this Act for a period of five years on payment of such fee and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

29th January 1966]

(2) All applications for registration under sub-section (1) shall be sent to the Registrar together with the prescribed fee and such proof of qualifications as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(3) The Registrar shall, on receipt of an application made under sub-section (2) and after making such enquiry as he deems fit, enter in the register of graduates the name of the applicant.

(4) Every person whose name has been entered in the register of graduates under sub-section (3) shall be entitled to have such entry renewed every five years on application made in that behalf to the Registrar within such time, in such manner and on payment of such fee as may be prescribed by the Statutes."

33. *Constituent and Oriental colleges to be deemed to be affiliated and approved colleges.*—(1) All colleges which, immediately, before the date of the commencement of this Act,—

(a) continue to be recognised by the University of Madras as Constituent colleges or as Oriental colleges; and

(b) provide courses of study for admission to the examinations for degrees of the University of Madras, shall be deemed to be colleges affiliated to the University of Madras under the principal Act as amended by this Act and the provisions of the principal Act as amended by this Act shall, as far as may be, apply accordingly.

(2) All colleges which immediately before the date of the commencement of this Act continue to be recognised by the University of Madras as—

(a) Oriental colleges providing courses of study for admission to the examinations of the University of Madras for titles and diplomas; and

(b) colleges providing courses of study for admission to the pre-University examination of the University of Madras, shall be deemed to be colleges approved by the University of Madras under the principal Act as amended by this Act and the provisions of the principal Act as amended by this Act shall, as far as may be, apply accordingly.

34. *Continuance in office of members of the University of Madras.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in the principal Act or in this Act, all persons holding office as members of the Senate, the Syndicate and the Academic Council on the date of the commencement of this Act shall continue to hold office up to such date as the State Government may, by notification, fix in this behalf, or where no such date is fixed, up to the date on which their term of office would have expired if this Act had not come into force.

35. *Continuance in office of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras.*—The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras holding office on the date of the commencement of this Act shall

[29th January 1966]

be deemed to be the Vice-Chancellor appointed under the principal Act as amended by this Act and shall continue to hold office up to the date on which his term of office would have expired if this Act had not come into force.

36. *Act not to apply to certain colleges and institutions.*— Nothing contained in the principal Act as amended by this Act, shall apply to colleges and institutions situate in the area comprising the revenue districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari.

ANNEXURE II.

[Vide paragraph 8 of the Report.]

DISSENTING MINUTES.

(i)

The policy of the Government is to adopt Tamil as its language of administration. It is also the policy of the Government to introduce Tamil progressively as a medium of instruction for all University courses. The predecessor Government launched a programme of implementation of the said policy with much enthusiasm.

Both the Vice-Chancellors of Madras University and Annamalai University gave their concurrence for adopting Tamil as the medium of instruction in Colleges.

The Madras University took certain steps by introducing Tamil as medium of instruction for certain Arts subjects in some of the Colleges of the University.

Experience shows that the present Government and the University are not keen and are giving a step-motherly treatment to Tamil.

It is an anomaly to have Tamil as the official language of the State and reject the same for the University education.

It is beyond my comprehension to understand howelse and wherelse we are going to produce cadres who are going to man and run the Tamil administration of our great State.

It is needless for me to point out that far reaching changes have taken place in the pattern of education and functions of University have assumed new meaning. I categorically feel that it is one of the primary functions of a University in post-independent India to foster, promote, enrich and develop the official and regional language of that State.

29th January 1966]

I placed my views before the Joint Select Committee. My efforts to enshrine and incorporate the following clause, viz. :—

“ Whereas it is imperative that University should take active steps to implement Tamil, the official language of the State, progressively as the medium of instruction for all courses of studies ”

in the Preamble to the Madras University (Amendment) Bill, 1965 have failed.

It is most unfortunate that such a primary duty is sought to be by-passed. It is a clear suppression of Lingual aspirations and national sentiments of the people.

It is not a pleasant task for me to differ with the eminent educationists and experienced administrators with whom I have had the honour and privilege of serving in the Select Committee. Yet the duty to the dictates of my conscience, love for my mother-tongue and the unshakable faith I cherish regarding the role Tamil is going to play in the future, have precedence over all other considerations and hence with deep regret I record this note of dissent.

Madras,
17th December 1965.

(Signed) K. A. MATHIALAGAN.

(ii)

I agree with the minute of dissent given to the Report of the Joint Select Committee to the Madras University (Amendment) Bill, 1965 by Sri K. A. Mathialagan, M.L.A., and Member of the Joint Select Committee.

Madras,
17th December 1965.

(Signed) N. RAJANGAM.

(iii)

Though the Preamble is not considered as essential in general, it is incorporated in order to be definite about the aims and objects of the University.

The State Government has declared in unequivocal terms, that it has decided to introduce Tamil, the State's Official Language as the medium of instruction in the Collegiate courses, in the interest of nation, language, spread of education and its advantages to the people.

The University also has accepted the Principle of the Tamil medium and is trying the same in piecemeal.

Necessary machinery, programme and method of implementation of the object in view may have to be evolved by consultation between the State and the University authorities.

[29th January 1966]

As it is, the University authorities shall take all steps necessary to introduce Tamil as medium of instruction in all classes (up to the Degree courses) as to a time schedule.

The non-introduction of Tamil as medium has in effect been discriminating against the pupils who have studied in Tamil in the High School classes and it leaves the majority of them in a disadvantageous position in the college course.

As such, the University should implement the policy of the State Government, namely the introduction of the Official Language of the State as the medium of instruction, progressively throughout the educational field which is one of the objects of the University and as such it must naturally find a place in the Preamble.

Though this view was expressed in the Joint Select Committee, I regret it has not been accepted. Hence, this note of dissent has to be recorded.

Madras,
18th December 1965.

(Signed) K. ANBAZHAGAN.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide item No. VII on page 55.]

ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Hon'ble Members of the Legislature,

We are meeting at a time when the nation is just recovering from the profound sense of grief and shock at the sudden demise of Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri who had so ably guided its affairs during a short but eventful period of a little over 18 months. The inspiring leadership which he provided to the country during the recent armed conflict with Pakistan is now part of history. The grim determination with which he dealt with the two-pronged threat from Pakistan and China had captured the imagination of the masses, and helped to rally the different elements in our public life behind him at a most critical moment in the history of our country. The sense of unity and communal harmony which prevailed throughout the country has helped to demonstrate to the outside world that India is a maturing political democracy, firmly devoted to the ideals of secularism embedded in her Constitution.

While affirming the resolve to preserve our territorial integrity, Sri Shastri was equally keen on seeking peace with honour. It was his devotion to the cause of peace in the illustrious traditions of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru which led him to the talks at Tashkent. We are all poignantly aware how Sri Shastri laboured long and hard to reach an understanding with Pakistan and thus bring relief to the six hundred millions of people in

29th January 1966]

the Indian sub-continent. The joint declaration with the President of Pakistan at Tashkent by which both countries have undertaken not to resort to violence as a means of settling their differences was the last political act of Sri Shastri and his death coming close on the heels of this declaration, vests it with a sanctity which we are all bound to recognize and respect. It should be our endeavour to implement the pledge of our late Prime Minister and work towards peace and amity among nations. While expressing our grief at the irreparable loss, which we have sustained in the passing away of Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri, let us re-dedicate ourselves to the high ideals of integrity, simplicity and purposeful patriotism which he had throughout his public service lived up to. Srimathi Indira Gandhi who will be guided by all the high traditions of her illustrious predecessors in office has the best wishes of all of us for success in her difficult and important role as Prime Minister of the largest democracy in the world.

In the wake of the Indo-Pakistan conflict, Sri Shastri had placed before the country prominently the need for formulating and implementing a programme through which our economy could quickly become self-reliant. The present emergency has, in particular, focussed our attention on the need for pursuing with relentless vigour the objective of self-sufficiency in food production. It is in this sphere that the State Plans have a significant contribution to make. The increase in agricultural production since the advent of economic planning in our country is no doubt large in absolute terms. Confining our attention to Madras State alone, it will be seen that the production of foodgrains had increased from about 38 lakhs of tonnes at the beginning of the First Plan to a little over 58 lakhs of tonnes in 1964-65. This increase, though falling short of the target, gives warrant for the hope that if we press on energetically with schemes which have already demonstrated their potentialities, the attainment of self-sufficiency in food production is well within the realms of possibility.

The seasonal factor is still no doubt of importance in influencing the level of agricultural production, in spite of all our efforts at freeing agriculture from the uncertainties of the monsoon through widespread extension of facilities for irrigation. The House is aware that seasonal conditions have been particularly adverse in the current year and large tracts of India are faced with conditions of drought. The outlook in regard to food production in our State too was bleak till October. Comparatively good rainfall which we have had since then under the influence of the north-east monsoon and the judicious use which our engineers, with excellent co-operation from ryots, have been able to secure of the available limited storages in our major irrigation projects, have improved the prospects for our principal crops considerably. While reasonably accurate estimates of crop yields for the year will take a little more time to frame, it is not unreasonable to hope, on the basis of current trends, that the food position in the State in the coming year will be far easier than apprehended at an earlier stage.

[29th January 1966]

We should not, however, forget that we are functioning within the framework of a national economy which is faced with conditions of scarcity over large areas. The need for maintaining a measure of discipline in the distribution and utilization of foodgrains within the State cannot therefore be over-emphasised. The experience which we have acquired since October 1964 in regulating the trade in foodgrains should stand us in good stead. It is the procurement of about 8 lakhs of tonnes which we had managed to put through without causing any great hardship to the producers, that has enabled us to contain the rise in prices of foodgrains within reasonable limits. We have also been able to assure smooth flow of supplies to urban centres such as Madras City and Coimbatore and meet our obligations towards Kerala, which to some extent is dependent on supplies from this State. The population covered by the rationing system in the State is now of the order of 30 lakhs. We have besides arranged for distribution of foodgrains on the basis of family cards in many other deficit areas also.

The House should view the policy we have evolved for procurement and distribution of foodgrains as a composite one which seeks to assure the producer a reasonable price for his produce and at the same time keep the prices stable and reasonable for the consumer. It is against this background that our recent decision to allow an increase in the prices for the producer should be understood. Government are fully aware that increased production of foodgrains will be the only lasting solution for the difficulties which the country is currently facing on the food front and that therefore there should be no impairment of the incentives for increased production. The procurement prices indicated for the 1966 season will represent an increase of about Rs. 2 per quintal for coarse varieties, Rs. 2.50 per quintal for medium varieties and Re. 1 to Rs. 3 for finer varieties over the prices that obtained for the 1965 season. Instructions have also been issued to the Collectors to pay a bonus of about Rs. 2 per quintal delivered by a producer to Civil Supplies authorities in excess of the quantity that may be considered the normal marketable surplus of his holding. Government have no doubt that the measures will, while facilitating procurement, also enthuse the farmers to produce more at this hour of dire need.

Apart from evolving a production-oriented pricing policy for farm produce, we have also to lay emphasis on enlargement of marketable surplus through energetic implementation of quick-yielding schemes which, in the present context of acute shortage of foreign exchange, will make full use of local skills and local resources. As the House is aware, the State's Fourth Plan as now framed seeks to provide for a sizeable surplus after assuring the requirements of consumption of this State at eighteen ounces per capita per day by 1970-71. In drawing its emergency Plan for 1966-67, the State Government has sought to ensure that whatever is physically and technically feasible in the agricultural sector

29th January 1966]

should be achieved in the first year of the Plan and that to this end, lack of financial resources should not hold up progress. While the outlay on the Plan for next year will be somewhat smaller than originally visualized in the new situation arising from Indo-Pakistan conflict, the provision for agricultural programmes will be significantly higher. Inclusive of the outlay on rural electrification programmes which will be reoriented towards extension of lift irrigation, the outlay on agricultural programmes will constitute 30 per cent of the total outlay of a little over Rs. 75 crores for next year. Commensurate with this larger allocation, the physical targets under important agricultural programmes have also been marked up beyond the levels originally envisaged. It will be recalled that the draft outline of the Fourth Plan of the State had visualized the completion of only 25,000 new wells for the whole of the Fourth Plan period. In the light of the progress recorded in the current year, when over 10,000 wells are expected to be completed, we are aiming at a higher target than originally contemplated in the Fourth Plan. Likewise, the programmes for renovation and improvement of minor irrigation sources are also being accelerated and the provision in this regard in next year's Plan will constitute over 30 per cent of the total Fourth Plan provision of Rs. 965 lakhs.

The scope for further extension of irrigation through major and medium irrigation projects being limited in our State, we are constrained to turn to schemes based on intensive utilization of ground water resources. We have already set up a Ground Water Cell which will now undertake a comprehensive survey for fuller exploration of the ground water potential for minor irrigation schemes and also for supplemental irrigation in project areas. The House will be glad to know that our programmes in this regard have received support from United Nations Special Fund and a scheme has been approved by them, towards which the Fund will contribute Rs. 50 lakhs.

The programme for extension of electricity for lift irrigation will also be further intensified, in view of the substantial contribution it can make towards increased agricultural production. We will have at the end of the current Plan period nearly 2.5 lakhs of wells connected to power. The installation of pumpsets is at present financed by cultivators largely from their own resources or through medium term credit provided by co-operatives. In order that small farmers may have no difficulties in taking advantage of possibilities of lift irrigation, we are providing for a sum of Rs. 1 crore in the Plan for 1966-67 for sanction of loan assistance for purchase of oil engine pump-sets and electric motor pumpsets and this provision will constitute over 40 per cent of what was originally visualized for the Fourth Plan period as a whole.

We are also stepping up the programme for evolving and propagating high-yielding hybrids of paddy cholam and cumbu. A Japana-Indica paddy strain, viz., ADT-27 released last year for pilot trials and cultivated over 5,000 acres this year in the kuruvai season

[29th January 1966]

in Thanjavur delta has given very good results and holds out promise of considerably enhanced yields in the kuruvai season in the delta in the coming years. As against an average yield of 2,400 lbs. per acre of paddy in Thanjavur delta, this new strain, on the basis of results achieved in the last season, is expected to yield about 3,500 lbs. per acre. In view of keen popular response, steps have been taken to cover an area of at least 2 lakhs of acres in the next season with this improved strain and the additional production potential on this account alone will be about 50,000 tonnes of rice equivalent to a third of what we had originally expected to achieve by the end of the Fourth Plan period through improved strains over the entire State.

The availability of fertilizers is also expected to improve significantly in the next season in view of the special loan assistance secured recently from the United States, specifically for import of fertilizers. Greater emphasis is also being laid on indigenous production of fertilizers. Units such as the Urea Plant at Neyveli and the fertilizer plant with a capacity of 200,000 tones of nitrogen proposed near Madras as an adjunct to the Petroleum Refinery, will contribute appreciably to the augmentation of agricultural production in this region in the next Plan period. Our other industrial programmes will also have to be increasingly reoriented towards providing the inputs needed for scientific agriculture. It is in this context that the Agro-Industries Corporation which we propose to set up before the close of the current financial year, with an initial contribution towards share capital of Rs. 25 lakhs each by the State and Central Governments, will have a crucial role to play. It is through such agro-industries that we can secure both diversification of opportunities for employment and modernization of our agriculture.

Other developmental programmes embodied in the Plan have also made satisfactory progress in the current year. Additional installed capacity of 205 m.Ws. of power has already been added to the grid in the current year, bringing the total installed capacity to 840 m.W. A 30 m.W. unit at Sarkarpathy Power House, three more unit of 50 m.W. each under Mettur Tunnel Schemes and 50 m.W. at Kundah Power House, are also being got ready. But in spite of this satisfactory progress in execution of power schemes, we have been constrained to introduce a 25 per cent cut in consumption of power from November last due to unprecedentedly poor storages in the hydel reservoirs. The north-east monsoon did not substantially benefit the catchment areas but only helped to ease the strain on our grid to the extent that consumption of power for lift irrigation registered a temporary decline. We have also been able to negotiate successfully with Mysore for some power. These factors have enabled us to reduce the power cut to 10 per cent in the case of continuous process industries and domestic consumers. But there is no room for complacency. The position in respect of power supply will need continuous watch, as it will ease to any appreciable extent only with the onset of the next south-west monsoon. The prolonged power cut which the State has had

29th January 1966]

to face in the current year has once again highlighted the imbalance between hydel and thermal generation in our grid. We have therefore made provision for thermal schemes in our Fourth Plan in adequate measure. We have already initiated action on the 330 m.W thermal station at Ennore and a provision of Rs. 3 crores is being made for this scheme in the next year's Plan. We hope that technical clearance of the Tuticorin-Thermal Project will also be accorded soon, enabling us to make a start on this scheme of strategic importance for the industrial development of the southern region in this State.

As the Third Plan draws to its close, the State can look back with a measure of satisfaction on the progress achieved in all crucial sectors of its economy. Against an outlay of Rs. 291 crores as initially agreed upon in consultation with the Planning Commission, the expenditure on developmental programmes within the Plan will be over Rs. 341 crores, representing an increase of nearly 17 per cent. It is worth pointing out that the entire increase in outlay has been financed by the State Government through judicious mobilization of additional resources and conservation of resources so raised through enforcement of utmost restraint on non-Plan and non-developmental expenditure. The Third Plan has strengthened both the agricultural and industrial sectors of the State's economy, which can now look forward with some confidence to the Fourth Plan with its new problems and new opportunities.

Though finalisation of the Fourth Plan at the national level has naturally been delayed due to the uncertainties in the flow of foreign aid in the wake of the Indo-Pakistan conflict, we have framed the Plan of the coming year keeping in view the paramount need to maintain the tempo of development even in the present emergency. The increase in defence outlays and shrinkage in budgetary receipts, linked with external assistance, has rendered a cut in Central assistance for the State Plans of next year inevitable. Even so, the additional taxation effort we put through recently has enabled us to provide for all the essential programmes in the next year's Plan which has recently been cleared with the Planning Commission. The Plan for 1966-67 which will be presented to the Legislature in the current session along with budget estimates will reflect fully the emphasis which is rightly being laid on promotion of economic self-reliance through a quick step-up of agricultural production. We shall at the same time endeavour to keep up the pace of expansion of social services like education and medical relief, as such programmes alone serve to concretise the benefits of the Plan for the common man. We also hope that, with the clearly discernible signs of improvement in the prospects of foreign aid, it will be possible for the Centre to extend larger assistance to the States such as ours which have done their best to mobilise resources for the Plan and thus serve the cause of development.

The satisfactory performance of the State in the fulfilment of the Plan has in no small measure been due to the fact that Hon'ble Members have given the Government their unstinted co-operation

[29th January 1966]

and have brought to bear a dispassionate outlook free from political bias to bear on consideration of all development programmes. I plead and pray for the continuance of this spirit of co-operation and understanding at this time when the State is poised for the bigger developmental effort visualized in the Fourth Plan.

The Legislative programme for this session is not heavy. Among the proposals under consideration, a comprehensive Bill for repeal and re-enactment of the Madras District Municipalities Act may come up for consideration in the current session. A Bill to replace the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Ordinance recently issued will also be introduced in this session. The main business of the current session will of course be the consideration of final supplementary estimates for the current year and the budget estimates for the next.

I look forward with keen interest to your deliberations with the assurance that they will be carried on with the dignity, decorum and high sense of public duty for which this Legislature is rightly renowned.

